

HIGHROADS TO READING

*Glen Trimble
Grade III
East Edmonton School*

WORK AND PLAY

TO ACCOMPANY

BOOK THREE

BY

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1. Name_____

2. Age_____

3. Grade_____

4. School_____

5. Home Address_____

*Street*_____

*Town or City*_____

*Province*_____

*Country*_____

A BOOKE

On this page is an old, old song made by a man who liked to read books. It has some strange spelling in it, for that is how people used to spell these words long ago.

O for a Booke and a shadie nooke,
 eyther in-a-doore or out,
With the grene leaves whisp'ring overhede,
 or the streete cries all about,
Where I may reade all at my ease
 both of the newe and olde;
For a jollie goode Booke whereon to looke,
 is better to me than golde.

1. If you could read the song write YES after the question; if you could not read it write NO.
Could you read the old song?
2. The first lesson in your Third Reader is a song by a lady who likes to read books. Write the name of her song.
3. Do you like to read books? Draw a line under the word that tells your answer. YES. NO.

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A PICTURE

On this page there is a place for a picture. Think of something you saw or did during the holidays, and make a picture of it. Draw first with your pencil, and then use your crayons to color your drawing.



MY GRADE

A. Write the names of three girls in your Grade:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

B. Write the names of three boys in your Grade:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

C. Write the name of your teacher:

D. Write the names of three things you use in school:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

A PICTURE

On this page there is a place for a picture. Once there was a boy who said he liked to see three things. In the space make a picture of one of the things this boy liked to see.

He liked to see the cows get milked,
The ships start out for sea,
To see the windmill turning round
As busy as could be.



FABLES

If you have read the Fables in your Third Reader work this page.

In each sentence there is a word left out. Under each sentence are three words. Choose the right word, and write it in the sentence.

1. The fox tried to reach the .
goose grapes grain

2. "The grapes are ,," said the fox.
sweet slow sour

3. The country mouse the country.
licked led liked

4. The wind and the sun tried to make the traveller
take off his .
cloak cap car

5. The miller had a .
horse donkey dog

6. A fable is a . story.
long short hard

TREES

We plant trees in the school yard to make it look beautiful, and also to give us shade. Farmers plant trees round their yards to break the wind. We get many useful things from trees. Some of these things are fruit, maple sugar, paper, rubber, nuts and cork.

After you have read the paragraph about trees, answer these questions.

I. Give three reasons for planting trees.

1. Trees to break the wind.
2. also to give us shade
3. to make it look beautiful

II. Tell four things we get from trees.

1. apple
2. wood
3. lumber
4. paper

III. Name three fruit trees.

1. date palm
2. orange
3. walnut tree

ARBOR DAY

Does your school keep Arbor Day? That is the day on which we plant a tree, or a few trees, to make the school yard beautiful, and to give us shade on hot days. But did you ever think that when we plant a tree we are helping the birds and the squirrels and other little creatures?

Here is a little poem about it.

AN ARBOR DAY TREE

"Dear little tree that we plant to-day,
What will you be when we're old and grey?"
"The savings bank of the squirrel and mouse,
For robin and wren an apartment house,
The dressing-room of the butterfly's ball,
The locust's and katydid's concert hall,
The school boy's ladder in pleasant June
The school girl's tent in the July noon,
And my leaves shall whisper them merrily
A tale of the children who planted me."

—Author Unknown.

1. What does the squirrel hide in the tree?
2. What does it mean when it calls the tree a ladder and a tent?

HEALTH RULES

1. Wash your hands before meals.
 2. Eat plenty of fruit.
 3. Drink milk.
 4. Eat fresh vegetables every day.
 5. Sleep with your window open.
- I. Write down two more health rules.
- 6.
 - 7.
- II. Give the names of three vegetables.
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- III. Tell why you should sleep with your window open.
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- IV. Give the names of three fruits.
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- V. Put an X after the one that is right.
1. Drink tea.
 2. Drink milk.
 3. Drink ink.

BIRDS FLY SOUTH

In the fall many of our birds leave us and fly south to warmer lands. We do not know how they know that winter is coming, or how they know the way south. Many of them fly hundreds of miles, and some of them fly very swiftly. A hawk can fly at nearly 100 miles an hour, and covers a long distance in a few hours. In the spring the birds return to us again.

Answer the Questions.

1. Why do birds fly south?

2. How fast can a hawk fly?

3. Do any birds stay with us during the winter?

4. Give the name of a bird that flies south for the winter, and the name of a bird that stays with us.

(1)

(2)

COLORS

Put the right colors opposite the words in the column. Colors: yellow, blue, red, green, brown, black, white, orange, purple, crimson.

1. violet—

6. blood—

2. gingerbread—

7. snow—

3. maple—

8. sky—

4. grass—

9. dandelion—

5. orange—

10. coal—

Red, blue and yellow are called the three *primary* or *first colors*. Color one square red, one blue, and one yellow.



WHICH IS RIGHT?

Underline the words which tell you the right answers.

1. The traveller took off his cloak because he was
tired lazy hot cold
2. Cinderella went to the
church ball school circus
3. Cinderella lost her
glove hat purse slipper
4. A person who cannot see is
deaf lame blind poor
5. We go to bed when we are
hungry glad sleepy tall
6. In spring the grass grows
black blue brown green
7. When a dog likes you he
bites runs away wags his tail growls
8. The horse took a drink because he was
cross old cold thirsty
9. Boats sail on the
floor snow water moon
10. Snow is
green yellow pink white

WHICH IS RIGHT?

From the words at the bottom choose the right ones, and place them opposite the words in the column. Write the sentence each time like this:

cat

kitten

1. A young cat is called a kitten.

horse

2.

cow

3.

sheep

4.

dog

5.

goose

6.

bear

7.

hen

8.

child

9.

calf

pony

pup

gosling

lamb

baby

chicken

cub

CAN YOU ANSWER?

Can you answer these questions?

1. If four boys run a race and I come in second, how many boys will come after me?

Answer :

2. John is taller than Mary and Mary is taller than Peter. Which of the three is the tallest?

Answer :

3. There are three girls in one row of desks and two girls in the next row. In the third row there are as many girls as in the first and second rows together. How many girls are in the third row?

Answer :

4. I had twenty-five cents. I spent five cents and then nine cents. How many cents had I left?

Answer :

WHICH WORDS BELONG?

Cross out the word that does not belong to the group.
Do it like this:

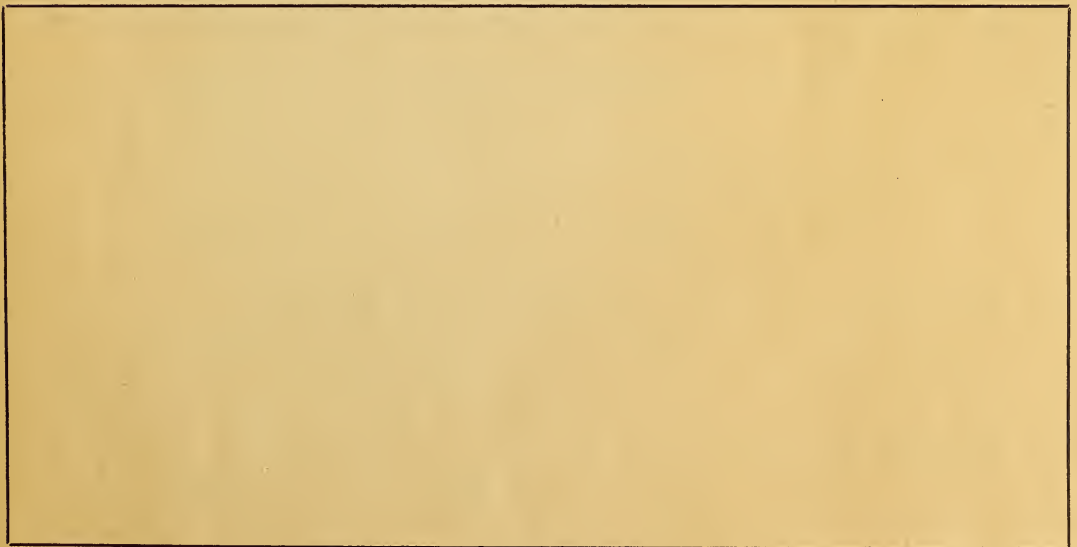
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. child | girl | lion | boy |
| 2. sun | star | baby | moon |
| 3. hen | bread | goose | duck |
| 4. pencil | sled | skate | ski |
| 5. daisy | cat | violet | dandelion |
| 6. chair | table | grass | bed |
| 7. dog | cat | lamb | doll |

8. hat	bed	coat	stockings
9. drum	organ	house	piano
10. hand	toes	head	tree
11. church	river	school	house
12. Tuesday	Wednesday	April	Saturday
13. rain	bread	butter	cheese
14. walk	sleep	skip	run
15. cake	iron	gold	silver

A PICTURE

Take your Third Reader and find a poem that you like. Read it over, and then on this page make a drawing for any part of the poem. If I chose the poem called "The Wind" by Stevenson, I might draw two boys flying kites up in the sky and some birds flying near the kites. I would draw that because the poem says:

"I saw you toss the kites on high
And blow the birds about the sky."



WHICH IS RIGHT?

Fill in the right word from each list.

1. The postman brings us
milk letters sunshine meat
2. I went to the barber's for a
book hat haircut doll
3. John likes candy because it is
sour sweet pretty soft
4. The girl fell because the ice was
cold white nice slippery
5. We write with our
book pencil eraser ruler
6. The sun gives us
water heat air milk
7. The teacher sits on a
basket haystack stove chair
8. When night comes we
work play sleep laugh
9. Mary didn't mind the rain because she had her
basket ball doll umbrella
10. The iceman brings us
wood coal ice apples

SAME OR DIFFERENT?

There are two columns of words. If the word in the second column is the same thing as the word in the first column put S after it; if it is different put D. Do it like this:

little	small	S
--------	-------	---

dirty	clean	D
-------	-------	---

big	large	
-----	-------	--

strong	weak	
--------	------	--

black	white	
-------	-------	--

bad	naughty	
-----	---------	--

old	new	
-----	-----	--

tired	sleepy	
-------	--------	--

come	go	
------	----	--

full	empty	
------	-------	--

cross	angry	
-------	-------	--

hot	cold	
-----	------	--

cry	weep	
-----	------	--

fast	slow	
------	------	--

FINISH THESE SENTENCES

Choose a word from each group to finish the sentence:

1. Daddy went to England in a .
car ship bus
2. When we are happy we .
smile cry fight
3. A square has sides.
three four seven
4. Scissors are used for .
writing singing cutting
5. Fine feathers make fine .
birds fish elephants
6. Cherries are .
blue red white
7. A very small man is called a .
mouse baby dwarf
8. The ugly duckling was a .
man donkey swan
9. The sleeping beauty was wakened by a .
clock kiss bell
10. The sick girl saw the .
cat buttercup sweet pea

CAN YOU FIND?

Take your Third Reader and turn to the list of Contents at the beginning of the book. On this page is a list of stories and poems in your Reader. Look for them in the list of Contents, and write the number of the page in the book on which each can be found.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Page</i>
1. The Fox and the Grapes	
2. My Shadow	
3. The Town Musicians	
4. Snow-White and Rose-Red	
5. Hansel and Gretel	
6. My Dog.	
7. The Tar Baby	
8. The Golden Rule	
9. Alfred the Great	
10. Boys of India	
11. Indian Children	
12. Invitation	
13. The Singing Children	
14. In Early May	
15. The Green Month	

SAFETY FIRST

1. Cross the street at the crossing.
2. Look both ways before you cross.
3. Keep to the right.
4. Put out your picnic fire.
5. Keep matches in a tin box.
6. Learn to swim.

I. Copy the six safety rules given above.

1. Cross the street at the crossing.
2. Look both ways before you cross.
3. Keep to the right.
4. Put out your picnic fire.
5. Keep matches in a tin box.
6. Learn to swim.

II. Write three more safety rules which you know.

7. Be careful of fire.
8. Don't play with matches.
9. Be careful on the highway.

III. Underline the true answer.

Do you try to keep the safety rules? YES NO

PINS

See a pin and let it lie,
Good luck all day will pass you by;
See a pin and pick it up,
Good luck will always with you sup.

That is what people used to say in the days when pins were very scarce, and you were lucky if you had one, but to-day we have millions and millions of pins in the world.

To make pins men first take a long roll of brass wire. A machine draws the wire through holes in a steel plate to make the wire the right thickness. When it is of the right thickness the wire is placed in another machine, and pushed through a hole in a steel plate. As soon as the wire appears a small hammer falls and shapes a head, and then a cutter lops off pieces just the length of a pin.

After this the pins, hanging by their heads, are passed along a revolving file which points the ends. The pins are next put into a metal drum, and shaken round and round till they are clean and shining. They are now put in a bath of white tinning metal. Last of all they go to a machine to be sorted and arranged on a sheet of paper. The machine crimps up the paper into ridges, and pushes the pins through.

PINS

Answer the Questions

1. Why did people long ago say it was lucky to pick up a pin?
2. Pins are made from wire
 gold silver brass
3. The head of the pin is made by a small
 fairy hammer boy
4. What does the revolving file do to the pins?
5. Last of all a machine arranges the pins on a sheet of
 linen iron paper

A PICTURE

Here is a picture. Do you see it? Can you draw it on a piece of paper and color it?

“And in did come the strangest figure!
His queer long coat from heel to head
Was half of yellow and half of red;
And he himself was tall and thin.
And here they noticed round his neck
A scarf of red and yellow stripe,
And at the scarf's end hung a pipe.”

The Pied Piper

FROM FOREST TO SAWMILL

When trees are cut down in the forest, the branches are taken off the trunks. The trees are then called *logs*.

Logs used to be carried from the forest to the sawmill by water.

In the forest, the logs were piled on sleds and pulled by horses to a stream. The logs were rolled out on the ice in the winter. In the spring, when the ice melted, they floated down-stream.

Men called *drivers* kept the logs moving. They jumped from one log to another. Iron spikes in their shoes kept them from slipping. With long poles, the drivers pushed and pulled the logs to guide them down-stream to the sawmill.

Now railroads run almost to the heart of the forest. The logs are carried to the sawmills by trains.

Draw a line under each correct answer.

1. Logs were piled on
snow sleds beds
2. Logs floated down the
scream stream beam
3. Drivers kept the logs
moving mowing sowing
4. Railroads now run to the
forests drivers rivers
5. Now logs go to the sawmill by
trunk train trail

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Draw a line under the right answer.

1. What are an animal's back legs called?
kind legs hind legs fine legs
2. What are potatoes, carrots, and lettuce called?
vegetables velvet violet
3. What animal weighs more than a thousand pounds?
a squirrel a rabbit an elephant
4. What number comes before sixteen?
five fifteen fifty-five
5. What is always slippery in winter?
mice ice nice rice
6. What is another name for a boy's trousers?
knickers knocked kicked
7. Where do animals live in a city?
in the zoo in the web in the wool
8. What does an expressman carry?
parks parents packages
9. What kind of claws has a bear?
park sharp mark
10. What do you use for pounding things?
a hammer a summer a swimmer
11. Who lives next door to you?
your neighing your neighbor your northern
12. Who sometimes brings boxes?
an expressman a policeman a ranchman

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday
Thursday
Sunday

Tuesday
Friday

Wednesday
Saturday

1. Write the names of all the days you come to school.
2. On which day do most people go to church?
3. Which day is a school holiday?
4. How many days are there in a week?
5. How many hours are in a day?
6. How many days are in a year?
7. How many minutes are there in one hour?

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. January | 2. February | 3. March |
| 4. April | 5. May | 6. June |
| 7. July | 8. August | 9. September |
| 10. October | 11. November | 12. December |

- I. Write the names of the months of the year

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. January | 2. February | 3. March |
| 4. April | 5. May | 6. June |
| 7. July | 8. August | 9. September |
| 10. October | 11. November | 12. December |

II. Which is your birthday month?

My birthday is in

October October

III. In which months are:

1. Christmas Day

December

2. Dominion Day

August

3. Empire Day

May

4. Labor Day

July

September

5. New Year's Day

January

THE MAP OF WONDERLAND

On the next page you will find a *Map of Wonderland*. It shows places that you will read about in your Reader. It shows many other places that you will hear about, or read about in other books.

Look over this Map closely. You will notice that there are no roads. People can get to distant parts of the land only by flying, or going in their dreams or thoughts.

Notice the King's Palace. He lives here for only a short time each year. The rest of the time, he lives in the Invisible Castle, near the Neverland.

You may make many voyages on this Map. Notice how one goes from the Happy Home Peninsula to Dreamland. First it is necessary to cross Bedtime River. Then one reaches those springs where hot water bubbles all the time and hot drinks are served at bedtime. Next comes the Sandman's Hut, then the River of Sleep, then the Enchanted Valley and then Dreamland.

You may do the following things:

1. Starting at Happy Home Peninsula, plan out several trips. Write them down, telling all the wonderful things you saw on the way.

2. Color the Map in any way you see fit. Perhaps Dreamland would be a very pale pink, Memoryland would be purple, Pirate Island, red. Children know more about those things than grown-ups.

3. Draw a large map of Dreamland putting in the things you think may be found there.

4. You remember a great many things you have seen and heard. Make a map of Memoryland putting in as many of these as possible.

5. Read the story of Peter Pan by Barrie, and make a map of the Neverland. It is to be your own map. The Neverland that you know is different from the Neverland that other boys and girls know.

6. You will read some stories about witches in your Reader and in other books. Can you make a map of the Land of the Witches?

7. Lastly comes one of the greatest lands of all—the Land of Story Book. Read the poem by that name on page 184 and begin your map of the Land of Story Book. As you read more books you may make your map better.

8. You may color any of the maps you have made. On another page you will find a Map of Fairyland which is a big picture of the small part marked Fairyland on the Wonderland Map. Perhaps if you look at it, you will know better how to make your own maps.





BLOWING BUBBLES

Did you ever think, when you were blowing soap bubbles, that glass is blown in much the same way?

Clean sand is used to make glass. The sand is mixed with some other things in a big clay pot which is put into a very hot furnace. The mixture melts and becomes glass.

Window glass is blown to make it thin and clear. A man sticks the end of a long hollow pipe into a pot and pulls out a lump of glass. He blows through the pipe until a bubble comes. He keeps on blowing the glass bubble until it is almost as tall as he is!

Then the bubble is cut into pieces. The pieces are heated and spread out until they are flat. Then they are smoothed and cut into different sizes and shapes.

Draw a line under the right answer.

1. Is glass blown like soap bubbles?

Yes No

2. What is used to make glass?

salt sand sawdust

3. Can you see through clear glass?

Yes No

4. What makes window glass thin and clear?

snowing growing blowing

5. What makes glass flat?

heating beating seating

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Draw a line under the correct answer.

1. Where do you find the carpet in a house?
On the roof.
On the floor.
2. What does a lady sometimes wear in her ears?
Flowerpots.
Earrings.
3. What game do children like to play?
Hide and seek.
Ride and sick.
4. What is the best room in the house often called?
The party. The polish.
The parlor. The press.
5. What is a wharf?
A place to tie boats.
A place to lay boots.
A place to play ball.
6. What day of the week comes after Thursday?
Sunday Thursday
Monday Thanksgiving Day
Friday Tuesday
7. Where do people often grow bulbs?
In cow-houses.
In flowerpots.
In cheese presses.

PETER PAN

Have you ever heard of Peter Pan? There is a story book about him. He is a little boy who didn't want to grow up. Because he wouldn't grow up, he stopped being a real person.

Peter Pan became part boy and part bird. He had to learn bird ways and bird lore. He knows all about flying and building nests and living in trees, and he even knows the smell of the wind and what the leaves whisper.

Peter Pan's friends are the fairies. He is a sort of fairy himself. Some night he may fly in at your window and ask you to go away for a trip with him. But he will not want you to go unless you believe in fairies.

Draw a line under the correct answer.

1. What did Peter Pan become?

Part dog and part bear.

Part boy and part bird.

2. What did Peter Pan learn?

Hard ways and book lore.

Bird ways and bird lore.

3. Who were Peter Pan's friends?

fairies berries cherries

4. What does Peter Pan know all about?

crying flying trying

IN KENSINGTON GARDENS

When Peter Pan isn't off on great adventures of his own, he lives in Kensington Gardens.

Kensington Gardens is a big park in London where English children play. Near one of the paths is a pond called Round Pond. On an island in the middle lives Peter Pan.

Peter has a little pipe on which he plays music. It is the sweetest, softest music in the world. Every evening Peter Pan sits on the shore of his island and plays until even the birds' hearts are as glad as his own.

Draw a line under the right answer.

1. Where does Peter Pan live?
In Kensington Gardens.
In Butterfly Gardens.
2. Where are Kensington Gardens?
In Fairyland.
In London.
3. Where is Peter's island?
In Sound Park.
In Round Pond.
4. How does Peter make sweet music?
On a pond. On a pipe.
5. When does Peter Pan play the most?
In the morning. In the evening.

MEASURING DISTANCE

A ruler such as we use in school is divided into twelve parts. Each part is called an "inch."

A twelve-inch ruler is called a "foot rule" because it measures one foot.

A three-foot ruler is called a "yard stick" because it measures one yard, or thirty-six inches.

One foot equals 12 inches. So 18 inches equals 1 foot and 6 inches.

Fill These Spaces

2 feet equal ____ inches.	27 inches equal ____ feet ____ inches.
3 feet equal ____ inches.	40 inches equal ____ yard ____ inches.

Four Things to Measure

1. Measure your reader. How many inches long is it? ____
How many inches wide? ____

2. Measure your desk. How long is it in front? ____ feet and ____ inches.

3. Measure the distance between two windows in your school room. How long is it? ____ feet ____ inches.

4. Let some boy or girl measure you. How tall are you?
____ feet ____ inches.

Do you know how long a mile is? If you walk twenty short blocks in a city, you have walked about a mile.

THE HUMMING-BIRD

The smallest and most beautiful bird is the humming-bird. Without its coat of bright feathers, its tiny body would not be much larger than that of a big bumble-bee.

Do you know how the humming-bird got its name? It fans its little wings so fast that you cannot see anything but a blur, but you can hear a soft humming noise. This sounds like a very tiny motor.

Do you know why the humming-bird fans its wings in the air instead of clinging to a branch, when it wants to stop? Its legs are weak, but its wings are strong.

The humming-bird has a long bill with which to sip honey from flowers. It sticks its bill into a flower and fans its wings to keep itself up.

Draw a line under the words that tell about this bird.

tiny body	grey feathers	strong wings
blue coat	bright feathers	ugly bird
weak bill	weak legs	long bill

What does the humming-bird sound like?

A tiny mother.

A tiny motor.

What does the humming-bird like to sip?

money

honey

monkey

RHYMING WORDS

Look at these three lists of words. Every word in the first list has a word that rhymes with it in the second list and another in the third list. *Neatest* in the first list rhymes with *sweetest* in the second list and with *fleetest* in the third list. Put a 1 beside *sweetest* and *fleetest*. Then put a 2 beside each of the two words that rhyme with *Dutch*, and so on.

I	II	III
1. neatest	tiled	fleetest
2. Dutch	like	pairs
3. blouse	find	such
4. lace	weather	sheep
5. dress	smash	mouse
6. quaint	sweetest	feather
7. dishes	house	place
8. sleek	much	crash
9. wild	sleep	mess
10. rind	stairs	strike
11. dike	week	saint
12. splash	wishes	child
13. leather	paint	leak
14. peep	guess	mind
15. chairs	face	fishes

WINDMILLS IN HOLLAND

Holland is the country in which you will see the greatest number of windmills. The Dutch couldn't do without their windmills.

Holland is a low, flat country. The farmers must keep the water drained off their fields and meadows. Each little farm has its gay colored windmill to pump the land dry.

Windmills are used for other work, too. They turn the wheels that grind grain into flour. They help to break up stones, to saw wood, and to do many other things.

The Dutch children never grow tired of watching the long arms of the windmill turn round and round against the sky.

Draw a line under each correct answer.

1. Where are great numbers of windmills?
in England in America in Holland
2. Why do people need windmills in a low country?
to drain land to drive lambs
3. What turns the long arms of the windmill?
the mind the wind the sing
4. What other work do windmills do?
they grind they mind they saw
5. What do the Dutch children like to do?
wash the windmills watch the windmills



WHAT DO YOU SEE?

What do you see in this picture? Draw a line under the things you see.

window	bear cub	billy goat
wind	grass	elephant
winter	she-bear	soldiers
wolf	beaver	water
woman	bridge	he-bear

What else do you see in the picture? Write the names of some other things here.

What is funniest about the picture? Write the funniest thing here.

CAN YOU GUESS MY NAME?

Draw a line under the right word.

1. I am fat with very small eyes and pink ears. My nose is turned up at the end. My tail is curly. I like to root in the dirt. My name is

puppy

pig

polar bear

2. Children eat me for breakfast. They like me when I am hot. They cover me with sugar and cream. They eat me with a spoon out of a bowl. My name is

soup

pancakes

porridge

3. I am just a little worm, but I can spin silk thread. I wrap it around my body and make a house for myself. People weave my thread into beautiful cloth. My name is

silkworm

butterfly

bee

4. I am a strong man. I make iron shoes for horses. I melt the iron in a hot fire. I blow the fire with my bellows to keep it hot. My name is

fireman

policeman

blacksmith

5. I am small. I can fly. I live in the country and in the city. I like to eat crumbs, or grain, or insects. The farmer does not like me; but in some ways I am his friend. My name is

squirrel

sparrow

blackbird

6. Write on another paper a riddle of your own. See if the other children can guess it.

THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH

Five hundred years ago people did not know much about the earth they lived on. They didn't know how big it was. They didn't know whether it was round or flat.

A few very wise men thought that the earth was shaped like a ball. Most of the people said, "The earth is flat!" They thought that if a ship sailed too far it would fall off the edge and never get back.

Now we know that the earth is round, and we know that ships cannot fall off. But do you wonder that sailors were afraid to sail very far out of sight of land, long ago?

Draw a line under the right answer.

1. When did people think the earth was flat?

Five years ago.

Five hundred years ago.

2. What did people think might happen to ships?

They thought ships would fall off the edge.

They thought ships would fly over the hedge.

3. What shape do we know the earth is to-day?

square sloped round flat

4. Can a person go all around the world to-day without falling off?

Yes

No

IS IT TRUE?

Read the sentences below. Some of these sentences are true. Some are not true. Put the letter *T* in front of each of the true sentences.

- ___ 1. Most animals have six feet. ✓
- T 2. A snail lives inside a shell. ✓
- ___ 3. Trees are cut down with spades. ✓
- T 4. Oak trees often grow to be very old. ✓
- T 5. Honey is sweet and sticky. ✓
- ___ 6. A turtle carries his shell with him. ✓
- T 7. A rabbit has pockets in his cheeks. ✓
- ___ 8. A toad is a friend in the garden. ✗
- ___ 9. A woodpecker is a kind of squirrel. ✓
- T 10. A dandelion is a yellow flower. ✓
- T 11. The leaves of pine trees are called needles. ✓ 3 X
- ___ 12. The core of an apple has seeds in it. ✗
- ___ 13. Ivy is a kind of tree. ✓
- T 14. A blue jay sings very sweetly. ✗
- ___ 15. Some squirrels are green and some are blue. ✓
- ___ 16. A hammock is a kind of bird. ✓
- T 17. Thirsty people like cool water. ✓
- ___ 18. A barn swallow lives in the trunk of a tree. ✓

FAIRY SECRETS

Here are seven fairy secrets. Read them and then take the test to see whether you can remember them.

1. The first is about the fairies' secret numbers. *Seven* and *three* are the secret numbers.

2. A second secret is the fairies' favorite wood. *Cedar* is the fairy's favorite wood. Fairies build snug little homes in groves of *cedar* trees.

3. The third secret is the fairies' favorite music. It is the music of the nightingale. *Nightingales* make dance music for the fairies.

4. *Scarlet* is a favorite fairy color. Fairy dancing shoes are made from scarlet flowers.

5. The fairies' favorite *fountain* has three rainbows. Only the fairies know about this magic fountain.

6. Thousands of fairies visit the Land of the Setting Sun in the *West* every year. This is the fairies' favorite land.

7. *Forever* is a favorite fairy word.

Can you remember the fairies' secrets? Draw a line under the secret words.

Secret 1. six seven two three

Secret 2. cellar collar cedar

Secret 3. moonlight nightingale

Secret 4. scare scarlet secret

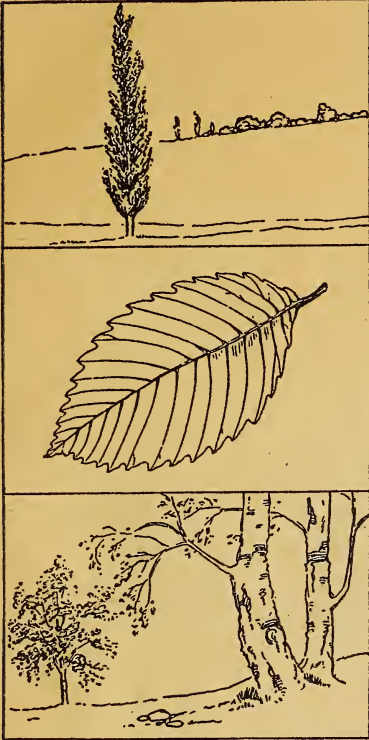
Secret 5. mountain fountain

Secret 6. rest must west wax

Secret 7. every even ever forever

LEARNING TO KNOW TREES

Every kind of a tree has a name, just as people do. How many different kinds of trees do you know? You can learn to know them by their shape, their bark, their leaves, and their seeds.



This is a poplar tree. You will always know it by its shape. It grows very tall. The branches grow close to the trunk instead of spreading out.

The easiest way to tell an elm tree is by its leaf. The elm tree makes a fine shade.

The bark of the white birch tree looks tattered and torn. It is soft and silky and laid on in many thin layers. The Indians used this bark for canoes.

1. What tree can you tell by its shape?

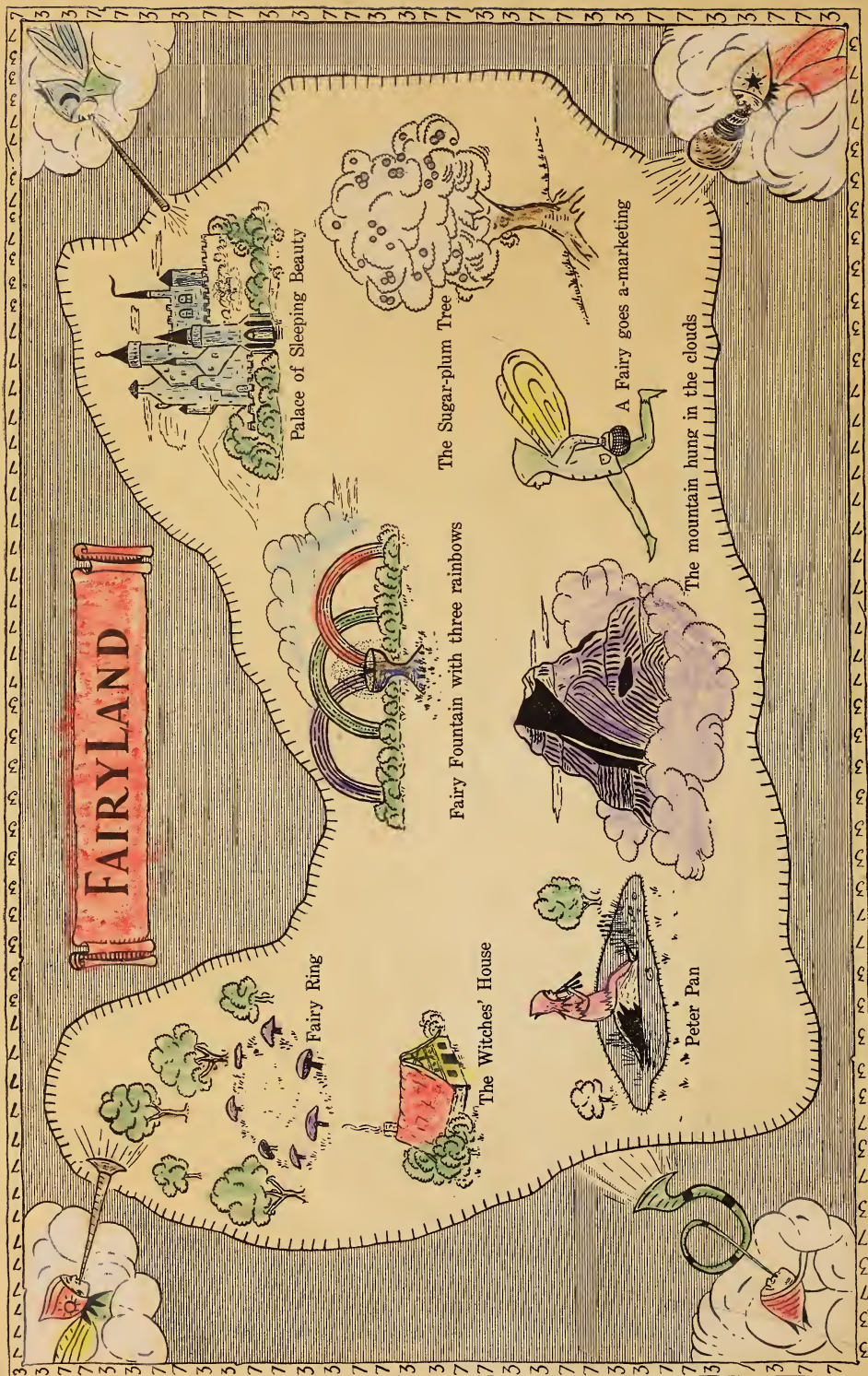
This is a poplar tree

2. What tree can you tell by its bark?

This is a birch tree

3. What tree can you tell by its leaf?

This is an elm tree



MAP OF FAIRYLAND

Here is a Map of Fairyland. Read the following stories and poems from your Reader: "A Fairy Went a-Marketing," "Cinderella," "The Sleeping Beauty," "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Princess on the Glass Hill," and see how many things spoken of in the stories you can find on the map.

1. Color the map.
2. Around the edge of the map you will see the Fairy Numbers. What are they?
3. Pretend you have fallen asleep inside the Fairy Ring. Tell a story of what you see there.

FIND THE CORRECT WORD

Put the correct word opposite.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Hens | 10. Cows |
| 2. Clocks | 11. Horses |
| 3. Bells | 12. Ducks |
| 4. Fires | 13. Stars |
| 5. Lions | 14. Winds |
| 6. Dogs | 15. Sheep |
| 7. Cats | 16. Fish |
| 8. Children | 17. Doves |
| 9. Bees | 18. Frogs |

quack	coo	hum	mew	cluck	croak
ring	tick	shine	bark	neigh	bleat
roar	burn	blow	sing	moo	swim

CLOCKS

Long ago people knew what time it was by watching the sun. When does the sun seem to be highest in the sky?

Did you ever see a flower-clock? It is made of flowers that open at different times of the day. Another kind of flower-clock has the numbers of the hours and the hands made of hollow metal and in these flowers are planted; when the hands go round, the flowers move round too.

In London, England, there is a clock which children sometimes call the fighting clock. Every hour a man on horseback comes out of the clock, and rides to the end of a little bridge. Then another horseman rides out to the other end. Now the fight begins! They ride toward each other with their lances ready. But when the clock has finished striking, they go back to their places inside the clock. Do you think they are real men? No, they are only toys.

Have you ever seen and heard a cuckoo-clock? Every hour a cuckoo bird comes out of the clock and sings "Cuckoo, Cuckoo," as many times as there are hours. If you had a cuckoo-clock in school, every morning you would hear the little bird say "Cuckoo" nine times.

On this page draw four circles and make four clocks. Draw the hands to tell the time when (1) you come to school; (2) you have lunch; (3) you go home from school in the afternoon; (4) you go to bed.

Draw four clocks.

1.

2.

3.

4.

THE BLUE BIRD

There is a lovely story called "The Blue Bird," by Maurice Maeterlinck, which tells the story of two little French children who leave home on Christmas Eve to search for the Blue Bird of Happiness. They take a cage with them to put the bird in, and Tytyl also takes his dog and Mytyl her cat. Along with them go their good friends Bread, Milk, Sugar, Water and Fire.

First they visit the Land of Memory, where their dead grandparents are, but the Blue Bird is not there.

Next they go to the Land of the Future, where live the little babies not yet born, but the Blue Bird is not there.

Then they visit the palace of night. There they see dozens of blue birds. They catch all they can carry, and start off for home. But in the morning they find the blue birds have all died.

After looking in vain for a whole year they reach home again on Christmas Morning. Their mother is calling to them to wake up. They can scarcely believe they had only been dreaming about the Blue Bird of Happiness.

Just then a neighbor comes in and tells them her little daughter is ill. Tytyl gives the woman a turtle dove he has in a cage to take to the little girl. And, strange to say, the bird is blue!

Answer the Questions.

1. What was the boy's name?
2. What was the girl's name?
3. What were they seeking?
4. Name three places they went to look for the Blue Bird.
5. Where did they find the Blue Bird?
6. Where can you find the Blue Bird of Happiness?

YES OR NO?

Draw a line under *Yes* or *No*.

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 1. Can you sing "O Canada"? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 2. Are you a boy? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 3. Do you belong to the Junior Red Cross? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 4. Have you ever seen an elephant? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 5. Has the robin a red breast? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 6. Is Canada smaller than England? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 7. Do you like to read stories? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 8. Is it cold in January? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 9. Are apples ripe in spring? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 10. Are you kind to animals? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 11. Can you swim? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 12. Can you skate? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 13. Do you like ice-cream? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 14. Did you have a Christmas tree last Christmas? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 15. Are you a girl? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 16. Are you a Canadian? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 17. Have you seen a Maple tree? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 18. Are you more than seven years old? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
| 19. Are you in school? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |

TRUE OR FALSE?

If the sentence is right put T for true; if it is wrong put F for false.

1. Turnips grow on trees. F
2. Girls can bark.
3. We get furs from the bear, the fox, and the beaver.
4. The sun shines at night.
5. An orange is a fruit.
6. Winter comes after spring.
7. Christmas is in December.
8. Cats walk softly.
9. Peaches have shells on them.
10. A snail runs quickly.
11. In summer it is warm.
12. Coal is black.
13. The dandelion is yellow.
14. A dog has six legs..
15. Pears and apples are vegetables.
16. Snow falls in winter.
17. A rainbow is beautiful.
18. Cloth is made from onions.
19. Bread is made from gold.

HOW MANY WORDS CAN YOU MAKE?

See how many short words you can make from this long word,
afterwards

1. at
2. far
3. dare

WHICH MEAN THE SAME?

Copy the sentences in groups of two, putting together the sentences that mean the same thing.

1. The squirrel was looking for nuts.
2. The road was very rough.
3. It is cold in winter.
4. We read books in school.
5. The rose has a sweet smell.
6. The road had many stones on it.
7. In winter we have frost.
8. In school we read stories.
9. A rose smells sweetly.
10. The squirrel was looking for food.

- | | |
|-------|-----|
| 1. 10 | 6. |
| 2. 6 | 7. |
| 3. 7 | 8. |
| 4. 8 | 9. |
| 5. 4 | 10. |

FIND THE MISSING WORD

Find the missing word and write it in.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. needle and | 10. cup and |
| 2. shoes and | 11. knife and |
| 3. boys and | 12. morning and |
| 4. night and | 13. bread and |
| 5. here and | 14. north and |
| 6. ham and | 15. frost and |
| 7. pepper and | 16. brush and |
| 8. pen and | 17. cock and |
| 9. east and | 18. father and |

egg	day	evening	thread	mother	snow
fork	hen	south	west	stockings	girls
there	salt	saucer	ink	butter	comb

After you have _____, then the class one you know,
or give them a riddle to guess.

The Lonely Boy

A little boy was rolling on the floor and looking very unhappy.

"Why are you so miserable?" said his mother. "Is there anything you want?"

"Yes," said the boy, "but no one can give it to me."

"Tell me what it is," coaxed his mother, "perhaps I can."

"Oh no, you can't," said the little boy, "I want to be two little dogs so we can play with each other."

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